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? b 155 55 scisearch 340
       30aug02 09:46:20 User231882 Session D1076.2
            $0.00    0.073 DialUnits File410
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     $0.05  TELNET
     $0.05  Estimated cost this search
     $0.05  Estimated total session cost   0.233 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2002/Aug W4
         (c) 2002 National Library of Medicine
*File 155: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
  File  55:Biosis Previews(R)  1993-2002/Aug W4
         (c) 2002 BIOSIS
*File  55: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  1990-2002/Sep W1
         (c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info
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removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
  File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
  File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent  1950-02/Aug 29
         (c) 2002 IFI/CLAIMS(R)
*File 340: Application & grant publications are in 1 record. See
 HELP NEWS340 & HELP ALERTS340 for search, display & Alert info.

      Set  Items  Description
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? s colloidal(w)gold or latex or aluminum(w)hydroxide
           60485  COLLOIDAL
          139185  GOLD
            9742  COLLOIDAL(W)GOLD
           47242  LATEX
          250793  ALUMINUM
           85574  HYDROXIDE
            7409  ALUMINUM(W)HYDROXIDE
      S1   64211  COLLOIDAL(W)GOLD OR LATEX OR ALUMINUM(W)HYDROXIDE
? s trehalose
      S2    8299  TREHALOSE
? s s1 and s2
           64211  S1
            8299  S2
      S3      27  S1 AND S2
? rd
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
      S4      21  RD (unique items)
? s s4 and py<=1994
Processing
              21  S4
        25468457  PY<=1994
      S5      10  S4 AND PY<=1994
? t s5/3,k,ab/1-10

 5/3,K,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) 2002 National Library of Medicine. All rts. reserv.
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07982729 94117838 PMID: 8288880
Liposomes as vaccine carriers. Incorporation of soluble and particulate antigens in giant vesicles.
Antimisiaris S G; Jayasekera P; Gregoriadis G
Centre for Drug Delivery Research, School of Pharmacy, University of London, UK.
Journal of immunological methods (NETHERLANDS) Dec 3 **1993**, 166 (2) p271-80, ISSN 0022-1759 Journal Code: 1305440
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Giant liposomes (mean diameter 5.5 microns) composed of egg phosphatidylcholine or distearoyl phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidyl glycerol, cholesterol and triolein were prepared by a double emulsion technique. They were then mixed with model particulate (killed Bacillus subtilis, and killed Bacille Calmette-Guerin) and soluble (tetanus toxoid) vaccines and freeze-dried. Rehydration of the powder resulted in the generation of vesicles of similar mean diameter and diameter range, containing up to 27% (mean value) of the materials used for entrapment. Separation of entrapped from non-entrapped material was carried out by sucrose gradient centrifugation (B. subtilis and BCG) or centrifugation at 600 x g (toxoid). Light microscopy of liposomes containing B. subtilis labelled with fluorescein isothiocyanate revealed the presence of bacteria in individual vesicles which, in separate studies, were also found to entrap **latex** particles (0.5 and 1.0 micron diameter). Bacteria-containing liposomes could be freeze-dried in the presence of **trehalose** with most (83-87%) of the entrapped material recovered within the vesicles on reconstitution with saline. Liposomes were also shown to retain quantitatively their content of B. subtilis and, to a lesser extent, toxoid in the presence of mouse plasma at 37 degrees C and in situ after intramuscular injection into mice, for up to 24 h. Since liposomes are known (Gregoriadis, G. (1990) Immunol. Today 11, 89) to act as immunological adjuvants and vaccine carriers, giant vesicles containing microbes (live or attenuated if needed since the conditions of entrapment are mild) and, when appropriate, soluble antigens, could be used as multiple vaccines to ensure simultaneous presentation of antigens to immunocompetent cells.

Dec 3 **1993**,
... presence of bacteria in individual vesicles which, in separate studies, were also found to entrap **latex** particles (0.5 and 1.0 micron diameter). Bacteria-containing liposomes could be freeze-dried in the presence of **trehalose** with most (83-87%) of the entrapped material recovered within the vesicles on reconstitution with...

5/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07193415 92112336 PMID: 1730501
Immunization against anthrax with Bacillus anthracis protective antigen combined with adjuvants.
Ivins B E; Welkos S L; Little S F; Crumrine M H; Nelson G O
Bacteriology Division, United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland 21702-5011.
Infection and immunity (UNITED STATES) Feb **1992**, 60 (2) p662-8
, ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

The protective efficacy of immunization against anthrax with Bacillus anthracis protective antigen (PA) combined with different adjuvants was tested in Hartley guinea pigs and CBA/J and A/J mice. Adjuvant components derived from microbial products that were tested included threonyl-muramyl dipeptide (threonyl-MDP); monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL); **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM); and the delipidated, deproteinized, cell wall skeleton (CWS) from either Mycobacterium phlei or the BCG strain of Mycobacterium bovis. Non-microbially derived adjuvants tested included **aluminum hydroxide** and the lipid amine CP-20,961. In guinea pigs, all adjuvants and adjuvant mixtures enhanced antibody titers to PA as well as survival after a parenteral challenge of virulent B. anthracis Ames spores. In contrast, PA alone or combined with either **aluminum hydroxide** or CP-20,961 failed to protect mice. Vaccines containing PA combined with threonyl-MDP or MPL-TDM-CWS protected a majority of female CBA/J mice. Statistical analysis of survival data in the guinea pigs indicated that PA-MPL-CWS and PA-MPL-TDM-CWS were more efficacious than the currently licensed human anthrax vaccine.

Feb **1992**,
... microbial products that were tested included threonyl-muramyl dipeptide (threonyl-MDP); monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL); **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM); and the delipidated, deproteinized, cell wall skeleton (CWS) from either Mycobacterium phlei or the BCG strain of Mycobacterium bovis. Non-microbially derived adjuvants tested included **aluminum hydroxide** and the lipid amine CP-20,961. In guinea pigs, all adjuvants and adjuvant mixtures...

...challenge of virulent B. anthracis Ames spores. In contrast, PA alone or combined with either **aluminum hydroxide** or CP-20,961 failed to protect mice. Vaccines containing PA combined with threonyl-MDP...

5/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07162024 92098680 PMID: 1757539
Group G streptococcal lymphadenitis in rats.
Corning B F; Murphy J C; Fox J G
Division of Comparative Medicine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 02139.
Journal of clinical microbiology (UNITED STATES) Dec **1991**, 29 (12) p2720-3, ISSN 0095-1137 Journal Code: 7505564
Contract/Grant No.: RR01046; RR; NCRR; RR07036-03; RR; NCRR
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Group G streptococci which have been isolated from the oral flora of rats are also normal inhabitants of the human skin, oropharynx, gastrointestinal tract, and female genital tract. This group of streptococci can cause a wide variety of clinical diseases in humans, including septicemia, pharyngitis, endocarditis, pneumonia, and meningitis. Ten days after oral gavage with 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene, 12 of 22 two-month-old, female, outbred, viral-antibody-free rats presented with red ocular and nasal discharges and marked swelling of the cervical region. Various degrees of firm, nonpitting edema in the region of the cervical lymph nodes and salivary glands as well as pale mucous membranes and dehydration were observed. Pure cultures of beta-hemolytic streptococci were obtained from the cervical lymph nodes of three rats that were necropsied. A rapid **latex** test system identified the isolates to have group G-specific antigen. These streptococcal isolates fermented **trehalose** and lactose but not sorbitol and inulin and did not hydrolize sodium hippurate or bile esculin. A Voges-Proskauer test was negative for all six isolates.

Serologic tests to detect the presence of immunoglobulin G antibody to rat viral pathogens and Mycoplasma pulmonis were negative. Histopathologic changes included acute necrotizing inflammation of the cervical lymph nodes with multiple large colonies of coccoid bacteria at the perimeter of the necrotiz zone. To our knowledge, this is the first report of naturally occurring disease attributed to group G streptococci in rats.

Dec **1991**,
... were obtained from the cervical lymph nodes of three rats that were necropsied. A rapid **latex** test system identified the isolates to have group G-specific antigen. These streptococcal isolates fermented **trehalose** and lactose but not sorbitol and inulin and did not hydrolize sodium hippurate or bile...

5/3,K,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05799054 88221117 PMID: 3130778
Appearance of new strains associated with group B meningococcal disease and their use for rapid vaccine development.
Frasch C E; Mocca L F; Karpas A B
Office of Biologics, Food and Drug Administration, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Antonie van Leeuwenhoek (NETHERLANDS) **1987**, 53 (6) p395-402,
ISSN 0003-6072 Journal Code: 0372625
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
There has been a decrease in the prevalence of disease in the United States due to meningococcal serotypes 2a and 2b containing class 2 proteins with a concomitant increase in nonserotypable strains containing class 3 major outer membrane proteins. A new disease associated strain was identified using monoclonal antibodies as B:4:P1.15. Serotype 4 strains have been heretofore isolated almost only from carriers. This B:4:P1.15 strain predominated among group B disease isolates in Cuba from the late 1970s to the present and among Miami, Florida isolates recovered in 1981 and 1982. To determine whether protein vaccines for new strains or serotypes could be prepared using our present methods, a combined vaccine was prepared from a group B strain (B:8:P1.15) recovered during a recent outbreak in Virginia, and a serotype 2b strain, plus group C polysaccharide. The vaccine was prepared with **aluminum hydroxide**, or with **trehalose** dimycolate plus monophosphoryl lipid A, or without adjuvant. Four weeks after immunization antibody levels were much higher in mice that received vaccine containing adjuvant.

1987,
... Virginia, and a serotype 2b strain, plus group C polysaccharide. The vaccine was prepared with **aluminum hydroxide**, or with **trehalose** dimycolate plus monophosphoryl lipid A, or without adjuvant. Four weeks after immunization antibody levels were...

5/3,K,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05406360 87154665 PMID: 3826851
Immunologic response to Pasteurella haemolytica and resistance against experimental bovine pneumonic pasteurellosis, induced by bacterins in oil adjuvants.
Confer A W; Panciera R J; Gentry M J; Fulton R W
American journal of veterinary research (UNITED STATES) Feb **1987**,

48 (2) p163-8, ISSN 0002-9645 Journal Code: 0375011
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

Immunogenicity of and protection afforded by Pasteurella haemolytica bacterins were studied in calves. Bacterins contained an **aluminum hydroxide** in gel (ALH) adjuvant or one of the following oil-in-water adjuvants: Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA), Freund's incomplete adjuvant (FIA), and **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM). On days 0 and 7, calves were vaccinated with phosphate-buffered saline solution (PBSS), a bacterin, or live P haemolytica. Transthoracic intrapulmonic challenge exposure was done on day 21. In 3 experiments, there were no significant (P greater than 0.05) differences between lung lesions induced in PBSS-or ALH bacterin-vaccinated calves. Both FCA and FIA bacterins significantly (P less than 0.05) enhanced resistance against challenge exposure. Resistance induced by FCA and FIA bacterins was comparable with that induced by vaccination with live P haemolytica. Calves vaccinated with FIA bacterin and challenge-exposed to P haemolytica at a concentration of 4.5 X 10(9) colony-forming units (4.5 times greater than used in the first 3 experiments) resisted challenge exposure similar to calves given live organisms. The TDM bacterin failed to enhance resistance. All bacterins caused a significant increase (P less than 0.05) in serum antibody to P haemolytica somatic antigens, as measured by a quantitative fluorometric immunoassay. Pasteurella haemolytica leukotoxin neutralizing antibody titers did not increase significantly (P greater than 0.05) in sera after vaccination with any bacterin. Vaccination with FCA and FIA bacterins resulted in a significant increase (P less than 0.001) in serum antibody to a carbohydrate-protein subunit of P haemolytica, as measured by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

Feb **1987**,

... of and protection afforded by Pasteurella haemolytica bacterins were studied in calves. Bacterins contained an **aluminum hydroxide** in gel (ALH) adjuvant or one of the following oil-in-water adjuvants: Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA), Freund's incomplete adjuvant (FIA), and **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM). On days 0 and 7, calves were vaccinated with phosphate-buffered saline solution...

5/3,K,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05205063 86277093 PMID: 3733302

Immunobiological activities of nontoxic lipid A: enhancement of nonspecific resistance in combination with **trehalose** dimycolate against viral infection and adjuvant effects.

Masihi K N; Lange W; Brehmer W; Ribi E

International journal of immunopharmacology (ENGLAND) **1986**, 8 (3) p339-45, ISSN 0192-0561 Journal Code: 7904799
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

The ability of nontoxic monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL) to stimulate nonspecific resistance against viral infection was investigated. Mice pretreated intravenously with squalane-in-water emulsions of MPL, alone or in combination with other immunostimulants, were given an aerosol of influenza virus three weeks after the pretreatment. Complete protection against lethal influenza virus infection was conferred when MPL was combined with **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM). The protective activity of MPL plus TDM combination was corroborated by a significant reduction of the lung virus titers. Combination of lower doses of MPL with TDM extracted

from Mycobacterium bovis, but not with that of M. phlei, induced significant resistance to influenza virus. Preparations containing MPL alone, or combined with mycobacterial cell wall skeleton or muramyl dipeptide, were not effective. The adjuvant activity of MPL on bivalent influenza subunit vaccine was also studied. The primary antibody responses to influenza A and influenza B antigens were enhanced by the addition of MPL and were higher than the vaccine associated with **aluminum hydroxide**. The adjuvant activity of MPL was confirmed by the elevated secondary response. High levels of circulating antibodies were still present in the MPL group when antibody titers in the controls were waning.

Immunobiological activities of nontoxic lipid A: enhancement of nonspecific resistance in combination with **trehalose** dimycolate against viral infection and adjuvant effects.
1986,
... pretreatment. Complete protection against lethal influenza virus infection was conferred when MPL was combined with **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM). The protective activity of MPL plus TDM combination was corroborated by a significant...

... were enhanced by the addition of MPL and were higher than the vaccine associated with **aluminum hydroxide**. The adjuvant activity of MPL was confirmed by the elevated secondary response. High levels of...

5/3,K,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

04425366 84110513 PMID: 6363290
Macrophage activation by cord factor (**trehalose** 6,6'-dimycolate): enhanced association with and intracellular killing of Trypanosoma cruzi.
Kierszenbaum F; Zenian A; Wirth J J
Infection and immunity (UNITED STATES) Feb **1984**, 43 (2) p531-5
, ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127
Contract/Grant No.: AI 14848; AI; NIAID; AI 17041; AI; NIAID
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Cord factor (**trehalose** 6,6'-dimycolate[TDM]), a mixture of 6,6'-diesters of alpha, alpha-D-**trehalose** with natural mycolic acids, has been described as having immunoregulatory and antitumor activities in vivo, although the relevant mechanisms of action remain unelucidated. In this work, we measured the effects of TDM on both mouse macrophage association with (i.e., the combined result of surface binding and uptake) and subsequent intracellular killing of Trypanosoma cruzi, the causative agent of Chagas' disease. Pretreatment of macrophage cultures with TDM for 16 h markedly increased both the ability of these cells to associate with T. cruzi and the rate of killing of parasites. The results obtained with macrophages treated with TDM after exposure to the parasites did not differ from those obtained with untreated macrophages, indicating that macrophage activation did not occur immediately after TDM treatment and was time dependent. The TDM effect was reversible since the extents of macrophage-parasite association and intracellular killing returned to normal levels 4 h after TDM treatment. Neither catalase, which scavenges hydrogen peroxide, nor sodium azide or potassium cyanide, which are inhibitors of peroxidase activity, significantly reduced the level of trypanosome killing by TDM-treated macrophages. TDM also increased the uptake of glutaraldehyde-killed T. cruzi and **latex** particles, suggesting that TDM could act mostly by enhancing phagocytosis and that increased cell association with the living trypanosomes did not necessarily depend on the macrophages becoming more susceptible to parasite invasion. These results indicate that TDM modulates macrophage function by augmenting

both internalization and intracellular destruction. Hydrogen peroxide and peroxidase activity, postulated to be involved in phagocytic killing of T. cruzi, did not appear to be an absolute requirement for the killing of T. cruzi in TDM-treated macrophages.

Macrophage activation by cord factor (**trehalose** 6,6'-dimycolate): enhanced association with and intracellular killing of Trypanosoma cruzi.
Feb **1984**,
Cord factor (**trehalose** 6,6'-dimycolate[TDM]), a mixture of 6,6'-diesters of alpha, alpha-D-**trehalose** with natural mycolic acids, has been described as having immunoregulatory and antitumor activities in vivo...

... by TDM-treated macrophages. TDM also increased the uptake of glutaraldehyde-killed T. cruzi and **latex** particles, suggesting that TDM could act mostly by enhancing phagocytosis and that increased cell association...

5/3,K,AB/8 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01242075 Genuine Article#: GH532 Number of References: 34
Title: MUTUAL RECOGNITION BETWEEN POLYMERIZED LIPOSOMES .3. ASSOCIATION PROCESSES BETWEEN AVIDIN AND BIOTIN ON POLYMERIZED LIPOSOME SURFACES
Author(s): KITANO H; KATO N; ISE N
Corporate Source: TOYAMA UNIV,DEPT CHEM & BIOCHEM ENGN/TOYAMA 930//JAPAN/; KYOTO UNIV,DEPT POLYMER CHEM/KYOTO 606//JAPAN/
Journal: BIOTECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED BIOCHEMISTRY, **1991**, V14, N2, P 192-201
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, **1991**
...Identifiers--MEMBRANE-BINDING; **LATEX**-PARTICLES; CELLS; ACTIVATION; VESICLES; PROTEIN; SYSTEM
...Research Fronts: MEMBRANES; LIPID BILAYERS; HYDRATION FORCES; LECITHIN-WATER SYSTEM; CETYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE)
89-3866 001 ([C-14] **TREHALOSE**; DRY MEMBRANES; TREHALASE BEHAVIOR; TARDIGRADE CUTICLE; FREEZING TOLERANCE; INTERACTION OF WATER)
89-7907 001 (POLYMERIZED...

5/3,K,AB/9 (Item 1 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 2324724 IFI Acc No: 9300877
Document Type: C
CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS VACCINE AND METHOD OF PREPARATION; ANTIGEN AND ADJUVANT MIXTURE
Inventors: Olsen Richard G (US)
Assignee: Parhelion Corp
Assignee Code: 29866
Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5178862 **19930112** US 89444525 19891201
Publication Kind: A
Calculated Expiration: 20100112
Document Type: EXPIRED
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 89444525 19891201

Abstract: Disclosed is a vaccine for the prevention of disease caused by canine distemper virus (CDV). The vaccine is prepared from CDV immunogens derived from CDV persistently-infected cells cultured in vitro. CCL-64 mink

lung cells are the preferred cell line. CDV persistently-infected cells are cultured in serum-containing growth medium, the cells transferred and maintained in serum-free medium under conditions and for a time adequate to accumulate in said serum-free medium said CDV immunogens, and the cells separated from said CDV immunogen-containing supernatant. The CDV vaccine is made by diluting said supernatent and blending with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant.

Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):
...**19930112**
Non-exemplary Claims: ...wherein said pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of oil-in-water, **aluminum hydroxide**, Quil A, dimethyldioctadecylammonium bromide (DDA), **trehalose** dimycolate-Squalene, (TDA-Squalene), lecithin, alum, saponin, and mixtures thereof.

5/3,K,AB/10 (Item 2 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 2241047 IFI Acc No: 9208742
Document Type: C
IMMUNOASSAY INCLUDING LYOPHILIZED REACTANT MIXTURE; OF IMMUNOREACTIVE COMPONENT, AN ORGANIC PERFORMANCE ENHANCER AND A SUGAR TO PREVENT AGGLOMERATION; HOMOGENEITY, SHELF LIFE
Inventors: Cole Francis X (US)
Assignee: Hygeia Sciences Inc
Assignee Code: 20423
Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5102788 **19920407** US 89344575 19890428
Publication Kind: A
Calculated Expiration: 20090407
(Cited in 005 later patents)
Continuation Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): ABANDONED US 85747605 19850624
Cont.-in-part Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): US 4931385 US 88275656 19881121
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 89344575 19890428; US 85747605 19850624; US 88275656 19881121

Abstract: A lyophilized mixture of reactants for an immunoassay includes antibody-gold sol particle conjugates, antibody **latex** particle conjugates, polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene glycol pisooctylphenyl ether detergent and a sugar such as dextrin or **trehalose**. The polyethylene glycol is present to enhance binding of the immunoreactants and the polyethylene glycol pisooctylphenyl ether detergent is present to prevent non-specific interactions. The sugar prevents agglomeration of the polyethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol p-isooctylphenyl ether in the lyophilized mixture at room temperature and facilitates retention of a homogenous distribution of the ingredients of the mixture to thereby enhance shelf life and redistribution of the mixture in an aqueous test system.

Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):
...**19920407**

Abstract: A lyophilized mixture of reactants for an immunoassay includes antibody-gold sol particle conjugates, antibody **latex** particle conjugates, polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene glycol pisooctylphenyl ether detergent and a sugar such as dextrin or **trehalose**. The polyethylene glycol is present to enhance binding of the immunoreactants

and the polyethylene glycol...

Exemplary Claim: ...enhances the performance of the immunoassay by its presence; and a sugar comprising dextrin or **trehalose**, said sugar being present in said mixture in sufficient quantity to prevent agglomeration of the...

?